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**Date:** 03/19/2003

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## Document Listing

Document	Image pages	Text pages	Error pages
US 6107325 A	0	1	0
Total	0	1	0

Bae, J. et al. as reported in J Invest Dermatol (1996) 106:950. It was found that low levels of light were effective in enhancing phototoxicity of this precursor compound.

It will be recognized that light that approximates ambient is well below the total light energy that would be utilized in standard photodynamic therapy. The levels characteristic of PDT can be ascertained empirically for any given subject by administering a photoactive agent and then testing a small portion of the skin of the subject at various levels of light energy. The level at which the subject shows erythema or redness of the skin is taken as the minimum level for PDT. An ambient approximate dosage will be approximately only one-quarter or one-sixth of this level.

In the methods of the present invention, direct or transcutaneous irradiation with light to effect excitation is not included in the protocol. Ambient light levels are sufficient. Blockage of all light from the subject being treated, however, obviates the effect. Thus, while the use of PDT to effect immuno

These results also show that splenocytes appear more susceptible to PDT than the keratinocyte population.

In an additional experiment, the effect of intensity of the light delivered was tested with U937 cells in the protocols described above. BPD-MA was supplied at 2.5-80 ng/mL and 1.0 J/cm.<sup>2</sup> LED light was delivered at intensities of 250  $\mu$ W/cm.<sup>2</sup> to 50 mW/cm.<sup>2</sup>. Thus, the LED light was delivered at 50, 10, 1 and 0.250 mW cm.<sup>2</sup> for 20, 100, 1000 and 4000 sec. respectively. The results are shown in Table 11